

# Foreign.

## ASIA.

**From the New Monthly Magazine for May.**  
**Russian Discoveries.**—In the year 1820, a Journey of Discovery by Land was ordered by the government, to explore the extreme North and North East of Asia. Lieutenants Wrangel and Anjou of the navy, were chosen for this expedition. After having made the necessary preparations, they departed for Neukolyma in the north-eastern part of Siberia. On the 19th of Feb. 1821, they left Neukolyma in sledges drawn by dogs, when the cold was 32 degrees Reaumur, in order to ascertain the position of Schelaskot-Noss, which Capt. Burney lately conjectured might be an Isthmus joining Asia with the continent of America. The travellers succeeded in determining the whole coast astronomically, going themselves entirely round the coast, and proceeding a day's journey farther to the west, thus convincing themselves that Asia and America are not united there by an Isthmus. On the 15th of March the expedition returned to Neukolyma. On the 22d of March, Mr. Wrangel undertook a second journey likewise in sledges drawn by dogs, with ten companions, in the direction of the North, in order to look for the great Continent which is supposed to exist there. Three principal obstacles they met with was the thin ice, which being broken to pieces by continued storms, was piled up in mountains, and rendered further progress impossible. At a bear hunt which the company undertook, they observed a sudden bursting of the ice, accompanied by a dreadful noise resembling thunder. On their journey back which the travellers were obliged to make without accomplishing their object, they surveyed the Bear Islands; and after an absence of 38 days, arrived safely at Neukolyma on the 23th of April, where they are to remain for the year 1822, and then continue their researches.

## TURKS AND GREEKS.

**Excerpt of a letter from Zante of the 26th March.**  
Thermopylae is exhibiting a new glory; Ulysses is triumphing over the Turks. The famous Vizier of Larissa, Drama Mahomet Ali, Pacha, father in law of the late Ismael Pacha, better known under the name of Pacha Bey, has fallen on the field of battle, a witness of the defeat of the Barbarians. This chief, the most powerful of the Satraps, from his wealth and his influence, has, since the death of Ali Tebelen, united himself to two other Pachas, and marched at the head of an army, consisting of 8000 infantry, 4000 cavalry and 800 artillery, from Constantinople. His design was to enter Livadia and go through Attica into the Peloponessus, but he found the deluge of Thessaly occupied by the Guerillas of Agrappa, who disputed the ground with him, not for the purpose of coming to an engagement, but in order to give time to Ulysses to unite all his forces. Then (it was now the second day) the contest became general, and the Turks fired upon almost at the muzzle of the guns, left on the field of battle 5000 dead, 9 pieces of cannon, the body of Drama Mahomet Pacha; and the wreck of their army with difficulty succeeded in gaining Zictonn, where they are closely besieged. We are assured that after this victory of the Greeks, Valentina, Portaria, Macrinizta, Agia, Ambelakia and Phalomona, the principal cities in Thessaly have displayed the standard of independence. It is added that three Pachas have remained prisoners in the hands of the Greeks, who have taken a great many standards.

**Odessa, April 8.**—We have news from Constantinople to the date of the 3d. They speak of nothing but war, but there is nothing said of any remarkable excesses. We learn from several places that the Island of Scio, one of the richest of the Archipelago, the christian inhabitants of which have been considered favorable to the Turks, rebelled against their authority on the 22d of March, and displayed the standard of the cross.

**Antwerp, May 7.**—News from the Turkish frontiers announce that the plague is making great ravages in Constantinople, and that it had already extended as far as Para and to the fort. A great number of Europeans have already fallen victims to it.

## TURKEY.

**Liverpool, May 21.**

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 9th ult. relate fresh popular excesses, in which two Greeks had fallen victims. All the Franks and Rayas were menaced with massacre. A council was assembled to deliberate upon measures for preserving order, to which the Aga of the Janisaries was summoned, and enjoined, on his personal responsibility to prevent their recurrence. In consequence, he patrolled the streets with a strong force, and took 240 "vagabonds" into custody, 80 of whom he caused to be strangled, and sent the others on board the fleet.

No official communication has yet been made respecting the state of the negotiations between Russia and this Power.

A letter from Pera, dated the 25th March, draws a frightful picture of the situation of the unfortunate Christians at Constantinople; they were flying by thousands, and a number of them was estimated at upwards of 50,000, who had embarked, or who were about to implore an asylum of the European Ambassadors.

## DENMARK.

An article from Copenhagen April 27, says in the memory of man there was never so much damage done by storms as the last winter. It is calculated that 20,000 men perished on the coasts of Europe, of which 250 ships, and 2,500 men, were lost on the Danish coast alone.

## GERMANY.

**London, May 10.**

German papers arrived yesterday. Prohibition is the order of the day on the Continent. In the Chamber of Deputies of Baden a motion has been brought in, and received with acclamation; the object of it is contained in the following propositions:—

1. That the entrance of all French productions, without exceptions, should be absolutely prohibited, and the transit duties on these articles augmented, that they should amount to a prohibition.—2. Similar measures should be adopted towards the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, unless Prussia abolish its exorbitant duties on importation.—3. Similar measures should be proposed with respect to Holland & England.

The prohibitory system of France, and the import duties of Prussia are given as the principal reasons for this system of defensive reaction, although Holland and England are also included. We cannot justly complain.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The revenue of England, for a month ending the 4th of May, was 500,000*l.* more than the corresponding month last year.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Thursday, May 16.**—Sir T. Lethbridge presented a petition from 6000 persons in the vicinity of Bath, praying for a tax on absentees. The petition set forth, that there were now living on the Continent not less than 10,000 British families, and that each family might fairly be supposed to consist of not less than five persons, and, upon a very moderate calculation, these absentees altogether expended as much as 50,000 pounds per diem, or 18,200,000 pounds a year.

**Friday, May 17.**—The *West India Inter-course bill*, after some opposition from Sir W. Curtis, was read a second time. The colonial intercourse bill was also read a second time, after a long discussion.

## IRELAND.

**Distress in Ireland.**—A meeting, most numerous and respectfully attended, was held on Tuesday at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the distress of the poor in Ireland, arising from the present scarcity of food in that country. T. Wilson, Esq. M. P. was in the chair, who briefly stated the object of the present meeting. Resolutions were entered into and adopted, for a subscription for the relief of the distressed provinces and districts in Ireland.

One lady had sent 40 tons of potatoes, and 10 barrels of herrings. It was reported that the government intended to supply the wants of the people, by sending from England large quantities of grain, rice, and American flour. The Irish editor opposes this measure, as he says there is grain enough in Ireland (oats) to supply all their necessities, and the government should purchase *there*. Foreign flour and rice, he contends, should not be introduced where they have oats enough of their own!

A meeting was to be held at Belfast, for similar objects to that held in London.

Mr. Vansittart is stated to have at length consented to give up the window and hearth taxes as applicable to Ireland. Earl Clancarty, Ambassador to the Netherlands, had arrived at his mansion near Ballinascorney, Galway.

A meeting has been held at Bath and a subscription entered into for the relief of the distressed peasantry in Ireland. Similar subscriptions have been opened at Edinburgh, Bristol, Gloucester, &c. At Chester a charity ball was given on Thursday evening, where some of the principal ladies resident in that city and neighbourhood, kindly collected the money at the doors: the proceeds were considerable.

It is gratifying to behold the noble spirit with which our countrymen have contributed to the relief of their distressed fellow subjects in Ireland. In London the amount already subscribed is upwards of *Twenty-six Thousand Pounds*. The subscriptions in this town amount in two days to upwards of *Two Thousand Pounds*, and are rapidly increasing. A special meeting of the Common Council, has we understand been convened for the express object of voting a sum in aid of this generous purpose.

## EDUCATION OF THE IRISH POOR.

A pamphlet well worthy the attention of the benevolent has been published entitled "The Claim of Millions of our fellow-countrymen of present and future generations, to be taught in their own and only language, The Irish." The author, a physician and surgeon of eminence, makes this general statement.

"Four Celtic dialects are spoken in the three united kingdoms. Manks, in Isle of Man, by 20 or 25,000. Gaelic, in the Scotch Highlands and Hebrides, by 400,000. Welsh, by 600,000. Irish or Erse, by at least 2,000,000.

## FRANCE.

"The Paris Bible Society, though not yet three years of age, is making rapid progress towards maturity. It will be sufficient to state the simple fact, that eleven new Auxiliary Societies have been formed since October last."

## SPAIN.

Madrid papers have reached us to the 22d April inclusive. Some disturbances of an unimportant nature are described as having occurred at Barcelona and Saragossa. In the latter city a group of about 30 or 40 persons supposed to belong to the militia, burnt in effigy the Minister of the Interior, from dissatisfaction at the decree lately passed for the regulation of that force. The Universal of the 21st states, that orders had been given for the recall of the Spanish Charge d'Affairs at Turin.

The Algerines have rejected the late Spanish overtures, and hostilities are expected against the Spanish shipping.

The ruling party in Carthagea refuses to receive the Commandant appointed by Government, and arms have been restored to resist him.

The Spanish Cortes have authorized Government to banish Bishops, &c. for offences, and seize their temporalities.

The Provincial Deputation of Cadiz has printed an address to the nation against seditious publications, exciting the people, and holding revolutionary sentiments.

Many Spanish salaries have been reduced from 5 to 37 per cent.

The Count of Rome has rejected an offer of \$9000 as the aggregate for all license fees.

The French government has prohibited Spanish newspapers being brought into France.

Near Seville 16 persons were killed by lightning in one storm.

## PORTUGAL.

The occurrences in the Brazils have caused much agitation in the Portuguese Cortes.

One of the Brazilian Deputies to the Portuguese Cortes has proposed a scheme "by which alone the connexion between Brazil and Portugal could in his opinion be maintained." Another B. Deputy appeared to be against this scheme.

The Deputies complain of meeting with numerous insults in Lisbon.

An amnesty has been granted to the prisoners brought from Para and Bahia.

The Diplomatic Committee of the Portuguese Cortes reported in favour of withdrawing the troops from Monte Video. The Cortes disapproved of the report 64 to 29.

Foreigners are not to be permitted to reside in Portugal without giving security for their good behaviour.

There were disturbances in Lisbon from the 18th to 22d of April, by an attempt of the natives to prevent a number of Galicians from being employed.

The Portuguese Cortes has conferred on the Government, for one month, the extraordinary power of removing Officers or private individuals from one place to another in the Kingdom, without previous trial, wherever it may deem it necessary for the preservation of tranquillity. The Portuguese Editor remarks, that between ruin and salvation the choice cannot long be doubtful.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**New-York, June 22.**—From *Valparaiso* and the *U. S. Ship Franklin*.—An obliging friend has put into our hands the following interesting extract of a letter from an officer of the United States ship Franklin, dated,

*Valparaiso, 14th Feb. 1822.*

"We arrived here on the 5th instant, after stopping two days at the Island of Juan Fernandez, famed as the residence of Selkirk, *alias Robinson Crusoe*. That island is a most miserable place, slightly garrisoned by the Chilean government, merely for the purpose of taking charge of exiles sent from that country. Our passage from Rio, though not a very short one, was tolerably pleasant; we were twenty days from the south-east extremity of the continent before we considered ourselves fairly on the bosom of the Pacific ocean, and although midsummer here, we had frequent squalls of snow and hail. I have not been on shore during the eight days we have been here, but I understand from those who have, that the town presents very few attractions, and that Lima, though a much larger place, is still worse.—The Chileans, however, are said to be very hospitable, and indeed,

judging from the great number of visitors we have had on board since our arrival, they appear to be very friendly and obliging, and quite disposed to cultivate sociability.—They have none of the reserve of the Spanish character about them, though their manners are far from being refined, and indeed appear to us (especially the females) rather exceptional.

With regard to the state of public affairs, it is very difficult to get at it. Chili is entirely free from any royal troops, but the government is still unsettled and will probably remain so for some time. It is altogether military, and of course despotic: in fact the people are too unenlightened to appreciate the blessings of a free government.—The war in Peru is not yet over, although the Patriots have all the principal sea ports. The Royalists are still strong in the interior and have possession of all the mining country. San Martin has quarrelled with Cochran and all the Chilean officers, who have nearly all left him in disgust.—The people here have but little money, and those who have any, are afraid to shew it, particularly at Lima.

The Chilean government is now in tolerable good credit, having paid off all its paper currency, rendering specie the only circulating medium. Individual property, however, is by no means safe here, for the officers of government take indiscriminately whenever they find it, regulating their right only by their necessities. A few days before Capt. Pinkham, of the ship *Ocean*, of New-York, was robbed of \$7,000, without any pretext whatever, except that they wanted it, and treated him and his crew in a shameful manner, to compel them to show where the money was stowed. The *Ocean* arrived here the day before yesterday, and the government will now, doubtless, disown the act, and refund the money, owing to the presence of our ship. Nothing but the strong arm of power will keep these people in order.

**New-York, June 21.**—From *Peru and Chili*.—Capt. Reynolds, of the ship *Fame*, who left Coquimbo on the 21st of February, informs, that the Spanish army under the vice king La Serna, was still encamped about 30 leagues from Lima. The Spanish squadron under Admiral Blanco, which had sailed on an expedition against Africa, had been ordered back to Callao. San Martin had resigned the Protectorship, and the Marquis Torre Tagle, of Truxill, was appointed in his stead, under the title of "Supreme Director of Peru." The new government issued \$200,000 paper money, obliging every citizen to take it at its represented value. Dollars were getting very scarce and premium constantly rising. English manufactures were selling at a loss of from 25 to 30 per cent.

## MEXICAN EMPIRE.

### DECREES.

**In the palace of Mexico, the 19th day of May, 1822, second year of Independence.**

The sovereign constituent congress of Mexico assembled in an extraordinary session, called upon by the occurrences of the preceding night, and called upon this day by the generalissimo and high admiral, to consider various documents recorded in the transactions of the day, abhorrent to the wishes of the people; conforming with the general wishes of congress, and the nation, having taken into consideration that the Cortes of Spain by a decree inserted in the *Gazette of Madrid* of the 13th and 14th of February last, have declared null and void the treaty of Cordova, and that therefore the case provided for ceased to be obligatory on the Mexican nation; by the third article of the said treaty, the authority reverts to the sovereign congress, constituent of this empire; to nominate a person as emperor, and to exclude all others from thenceforth; and after due consideration they have declared that the *Seignior D. Augustin de Yturbe*, is the best person who is best entitled to that office, upon the basis of the plan proclaimed at *Iguuala*, and accepted by the body of the nation, and to which they have taken the oaths in due form, in congress of the day of the 21st current.

The regency in its wisdom, directs that it be communicated to all the authorities of the empire, that it be printed, published, and circulated, and that with this act ceases the functions with which the regency was invested.

Done in Mexico, 21st of May, 1822, second year of Independence.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO GARCIA CANTARINES,

President.

FRANCISCO MARIA LOMBADO,

Deputy and Secretary.

JOSE IGNACIO GUTIERREZ,

Deputy and Secretary.

*By the Regency of the Empire.*

Therefore it is commanded, that all the tribunals, judges, chiefs, governors, and all other authorities, as well civil and military as ecclesiastical, of whatever class or station, do respect and cause to be respected, to fulfil and execute the present decree in all its parts. Taking special care that it be printed and circulated throughout the nation.

(Signed)

JOSE ISIDRO YANES, MIGUEL VALENTIN, EL CONDE DE CASAHERRAS, NICOLAS BRAVO, A. D. JOSE DE HERREA.

Regents.

I therefore order that the happy & memorable events be forthwith made public in the most solemn manner in this place & throughout this province, so that the generous emotions of patriotism may be unconstrained on an occasion which accomplishes so gloriously the liberty and independence of this heroic American nation under the happy auspices of the hero of *Iguuala*, *Señor D. Augustin de Yturbe*, the actual emperor of Mexico; expecting that this meritorious people will testify their felicity by illuminations, &c.

Given at Vera Cruz, 25th of May, 1822.

(Signed) MANUEL RINCON.

By order, Jose Guimenes.

There are also two decrees recognising the Colombian republic.

*Aurora.*

**Emperor Augustin.**—The new Emperor of Mexico, AUGUSTIN YTURBE, was born in Mexico about the year 1790. He was a Lieutenant in the army in 1810. His father was a native of Spain, and is still living at *Valledolid*. He (the father) came to Mexico in 1793, and married a native lady of fortune. The son was educated at the College in *Mexico*. He was bred to agriculture, but has seen much service as a soldier. He excels in athletic exercises, and has been distinguished for taming wild horses. He rose in the army to the rank of a Brigadier, but being charged with intrigue, &c. he retired to a farm, from whence in 1819–20 he was called by his countrymen; to head an army, and has since matured the plans for the total emancipation of Mexico, on the bases of the equality of rights of all persons, Whites, Europeans, Indians, Mulattoes, and Negroes.—He is about 5 feet 10 inches erect, well proportioned, and well formed, and of a light brunette complexion. His ambition cannot now be doubted, but it is said, he has voluntarily asserted, that he will, like the great WASHINGTON, when order and a constitutional government are established, retire to his estate, in the character of an untitled private citizen.

The Mexican Congress have formally recognized the Independence of the Republic of Colombia; and have received with the liveliest manifestation of joy the recognition of their Independence by the United States.

## WEST INDIES.

**New-York, June 22.**—From *St. Thomas*.—We learn from our correspondent, under date of the 2d inst. that the U. S. ship *Hornet*, Capt. Henley, was to sail in a few days for Porto Rico, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the detention of several American vessels at that place.

The last accounts from the Main stated that the Royalists still held possession of Porto Cabello, and the only place of any consequence which they did hold.

**Free Port in Hayti.**—President Boyer, by a decree issued at Port au Prince on the 20th of May last, has declared, that the port of *St. Mark* is open to foreign vessels: that they may henceforth trade thereat, conforming to custom-house regulations: and that timber for building, and shingles, from the United States, shall not be subject to duty at said port, for one year.

# Domestic.

## ALABAMA.

Mr. J. Abbot, of Autauga county, Alabama, is stated in the *N. York Daily Advertiser*, to have a cow with three horns. The third one is nearly a foot long, projecting from the side of the neck near the shoulder.

## GEORGIA.

**SAVANNAH, June 14.**—Yesterday Mr. William Borthwick, the cashier of the bank of East Lothian, in Scotland, who was arrested a few days ago, and who is charged with having eloped with one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars, of the funds of that institution, was brought before Judge Charlton, by writ of Habeas Corpus. Borthwick was committed by a judge, under a general affidavit that he answered the description of the cashier, who was in default to the bank of Lothian.

Judge Charlton decided, that the prisoner was not charged with any criminal offence—and that if he had been, that offence would appear to have been committed in a foreign country, over which the court had no jurisdiction. There was no principal of amity, or international law which would authorize the arrest of a fugitive from the justice of a foreign independent sovereignty. It must be a matter entirely dependent upon treaty arrangements. Under these grounds if we correctly understood the judge, he directed the prisoner to be discharged.

Borthwick, however, was immediately afterwards arrested by order of the judge, on a bill in chancery praying for the writ, *ne exeat*—a discovery of the affairs in relation to the bank, and for an account—and required to give bail to abide the decree.

He has leave however, after notice, as we are informed, to move to set aside this writ of *ne exeat*.

The prisoner not being able to procure bail has been committed to goal. *Republican.*

## CAUSE OF THE DUEL.

Mr. W. of Georgia, a friend of Col. Cumming, wrote an essay in a Georgia paper, in favor of Mr. CRAWFORD's pretensions to the Presidency, and against those of Mr. CALHOUN. This publication was replied to by Mr. S. of S. C.; Mr. W. replied on the supposition that Mr. S's piece was written by Mr. McDuffie. Mr. McDuffie answered it on the supposition that Mr. W's piece was written by Col. Cumming. The mistakes and harshness of Messrs. W. and S. were visited on Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie. Mr. W. being a married man, and a friend of Col. Cumming, the latter would not explain the circumstance to Mr. McDuffie before they met; after the exchange of shots, he declared to Mr. McDuffie that he was not the author of the piece of which Mr. McDuffie took such severe notice.

The origin of the duel fought last year by the two black cooks at Saratoga, a dispute on the manner of cooking a sheep's head, loses all its lustre when compared with the origin of the Georgia duel.

## EXPLOSION.

**Savannah, June 18.**—The copper globe in which Soda Water is prepared, belonging to Dr. Worrell, yesterday exploded, with considerable report in consequence of the pressure of the air within. A negro who had been employed in filling it, and was at the time of its bursting leaning over it, was considerably injured, and was carried to the hospital.

## KENTUCKY.

A grave in Kentucky, in which a Mr. Smith had been interred about 13 years ago, was lately opened, when on raising the coffin, the body was found to be un decayed, and resembling a marble statue. The grave had been for a considerable time under water.

## VIRGINIA.

One hundred and fourteen thousand and sixty nine barrels, and two thousand seven hundred and twenty-six half barrels, of flour, were inspected in Alexandria, for the last 6 months, ending 12th June ult.

## COLUMBIA.

Mr. Thomas Tracy, of Alexandria, has lately bequeathed for the use of the Bible Society of the District of Columbia, the sum of 500 dollars, and a residuary legacy estimated at \$20,000.

The Washington Examiner says that lately a drove of human beings passed through that place towards Wheeling, in chains. No extraordinary sensation was publicly manifested on the occasion, perhaps because their skins were black.

## OHIO.

**Resuscitation.**—The following particulars are related in the Cincinnati Spy, of the 18th May: "On Saturday the 11th inst. the son of Mr. Samuel Beresford, fell off a raft into the river, where he remained several minutes, when he was taken out and placed on that engine of death, the barrel. Dr. Marshal being in attendance on a patient directly opposite, came in time to put a stop to this destructive practice ere it had quite destroyed the last lingering vital spark. The child however was black in the face, in consequence of rolling it with its head hanging down; in short it was breathless motionless and apparently lifeless. The wet clothes were torn off, a woollen blanket wrapped round the body, which was laid on the warm boards of the raft, the head gently raised, the froth or mucus removed by means of the finger, from about the throat, the limbs rubbed with the blanket on which hot spirits were poured; the Doctor inflated the lungs, by breathing or blowing in the mouth, at the same time imitating the motion of breathing by depressing the short ribs pulling down the windpipe, and then letting the ribs suddenly expand, by which means, after ten minutes time, some faint signs of life were dis-

covered, but before the respiration became regular, an injection of quite warm whiskey and water was used with good effect, and the child is now in perfect health. Let these means (which require no skill to perform) be remembered by every person."

## MARYLAND.

On Sunday the 23d inst. about 4 P. M. a fire broke out in Baltimore in the lumber yard of Messrs. Kirby & Clark, in the rear of M'Derry's wharf, which soon extended to the yard of Messrs. W. & H. Brownell—the wind blowing strong from S. E. the flames reached to the back part of the stores fronting on the wharf. So favorable were the buildings situated to spread the flame, and from the great quantity of combustible materials contained in the stores, it was impossible to arrest the destruction, till between 20 and 30 stores and dwellings were destroyed, besides lumber yards, &c. Most of the buildings were three story brick.

So great a conflagration has never before been witnessed in Baltimore. It is said that some lives were lost, and several persons severely injured.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The Negro exhibiting at Mr. Sharpless' Museum is *A great Curiosity*. We have lately seen him and from our own observation, state that not only is his face quite black, but the back part of his neck and between his shoulders is delicately white, soft and fine in the grain. *Philadelphia Dem. Press.*

## NEW-YORK.

**Caution.**—It should be generally known that atmospheric air, when suddenly compressed to a certain degree, becomes sufficiently heated to set fire to gunpowder; and therefore, in loading a gun, the ball should be driven so slowly as to allow the escape of the air contained in the barrel. It is probable that almost all the accidental discharges of guns, which occur in the act of loading, arise from a sudden and violent compression of air.

Mr. Elisha Sexton, of Chenango, a short time since, whilst in the act of loading his rifle, experienced some difficulty, from the elasticity of the air, in forcing down the ball: to overcome which, he made a sudden and violent effort, by which his gun was instantly discharged, the lock remaining unaltered. One of his hands was severely lacerated, whilst the charge, including the ramrod, was driven through his other wrist.—*Sack. Har. Gaz.*

## CONNECTICUT.

**Important Legislation.**—The following law was passed at the last session of the Legislature: *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That* in the town of Kent, near the Episcopal Church, there shall be erected and supported, at the cost of said town, an additional sign post, in the same manner, and to be improved for the same purposes as other sign posts in the several towns in this state by law are.

May Session, A. D. 1822.—Approved.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

**Nomination of Governor.**—Governor Bell, of New Hampshire, having been elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, a caucus has been held at Concord for the nomination of a candidate to succeed him in the gubernatorial chair. On the first ballot the votes were for the Hon. Samuel Dinsmore, formerly a member of the council 72, Arthur Livermore, 29, Jonathan Harvey, 27, David L. Morrill, 13, Wm. Pickering, 8, Ezra Bartlett, 5, Josiah Butler, 1, Wm. Badger 1. On the second ballot Mr. Dinsmore had 92 votes, Mr. Livermore 27, Mr. Harvey 27, Mr. Morrill 7, and Mr. Bartlett 1. Mr. Dinsmore was accordingly declared the candidate.

## AGRICULTURE.

**PORTSMOUTH, June 22.**—*A hint to Farmers.*—From all accounts, we fear it is pretty certain that the crop of Hay will be uncommonly scant in this part of New England.

"Oct. 6, 1821.—This day we cut down a part of the corn that was planted on the 4th and 5th days of July last, and weighed as much of it as grew on a square rod, which weighed 104 lbs.; but we suppose that many ears had been plucked from this part for eating, as we had gathered considerable, promiscuously from the whole.—The land used was a piece of mowing from which we took a moderate crop of hay about the last of June, and immediately plowed the land, and gave a slight dressing in the holes under the corn. The produce may be called about eight tons of green fodder to the acre."

The sort of corn used in this case was that usually denominated succatash, or sweet corn; which is probably the most fit for this purpose.

*Journal.*

## COMMUNICATION.

"It touches us not; let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwrung."

MR. SHURLEY.—When my eye fell upon the piece in your last, signed "Buggee," it devoured it rapidly, in the hope of finding some account of the curious vehicle, which is now in such vogue among us, under that singular appellation. You must therefore be sensible, that I finished the perusal of it with feelings of sorrow and disappointment. I had expected, at least, a definition of the term, and some description of the creature to which it was attached; but how unkind in the writer, to excite hope, and then so sadly to deceive it!

I have a strong desire to see that thing, which is so often spoken of in the circle of my acquaintance, but all fail in giving me an idea of it. They are also ignorant of its true name, some calling it a Shandrydan, some a Buggee, and other some a Jaunting Car. It is said to be of Irish extract, "but nobody knows who its father is;" and I am still at a loss, respecting its shape, its movement, and its extraordinary advantages over all the carriages, which this inventive age have applied to the luxury and eccentricity of man.

When I was a young girl, it used to be an universal custom for ladies and gentlemen to mount their horses to ride for pleasure. Sometimes the lady, as in the age of chivalry, would carolee upon her high mettled steed, at others would jog on comfortably, seated upon the domestic pillion. But now, indeed, the age has become too tender and delicate for this noble exercise, and we must indulge ourselves in all the refinement of stuffed backs and cushions, of jaunting cars and shandryduns. I am glad, however, to find that the "age of chivalry" is returning, and that our lads and lasses are again seeking after the most elegant accomplishment of the olden time.

I have not been much of a traveller in my day.